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ters and communications intended for the estab-

Twenty=Sirth Congress. SECOND SESSION.

IN SENATE.

MONDAY, Feb. 1, 1841.

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate a mmunication from the War Department, containing abstract of the general returns of the militia of the

Also, several memorials from the Legislative Council of Iowa, asking appropriation or a grant of land for creeting a bridge—making a military road—building an armory on Rock Island—the creetion of a penitentiary—and the establishment of certain post routes.

Mr. MANGUM presented the resolutions of the Legislature of North Carolina in favor of the Distribution System; and instructing the Senators to vote for a bill establishing it.

Resolutions of a similar character were presented by Mr. Sturgeon from the Legislature of Pennsylvania, and by Mr. Bayard, from the Legislature of Delaware.

Mr. STURGEON said he was no advocate of the destrine of distribution but as distribution was desired

dectrine of distribution, but as distribution was desired by a majority of the people of his State, he would vote according to the resolutions he had presented. Mr. BAYARD and Mr. CLAYTON, of Delaware, expressed themselves strongly in favor of the Distribution System.

EXPUNGING RESOLUTION.

Mr. BAYARD took occasion to express his inten to bring forward, according to instructions from Legislature of Delaware, a resolution to expunge "Expunging Resolution," at the next session of

DUTIES ON WINES AND SILES.

Mr. BUCHANAN presented a memorial from Pennsyl, nia, in favor of imposing taxes on wines and silks, &c.

BANKRUPT LAW.

Several memorials were presented in favor of the cassage of a Uniform Bankrupt Law.

Mr. KING, from the Committee of Commerce, reported a bill authorizing a survey to ascertain the practicability of re-bising the communication between the Albemarle Sound and the Atlantic ocean.

The Senate resumed the consideration of the bill for establishing a permanent prospective pre-emption Mr. YOUNG, of Illinois, who had the floor, spoke at length against the Distribution System, and in fa-vor of Mr. Calhoun's project of cession. Mr. FULTON, of Ark., followed with a speech on

The Senate adjourned on motion of Mr. HUB-

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

MONDAY, Feb. 1, 1841. Hines Holt, Esq., of Georgia, elected to supply the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Wm. Colquitt, appeared, was qualified, and took his seat.

The SPEAKER said that an account of Sherrod Williams, who was absent from the House on account of indisposition, had been presented to him, claiming mileage more than allowed him during the Speakership of his predecessor. He laid it before the House.
Mr. WISE moved that the speaker of this House be authorized to settle and adjust the account of Sherrod Williams and all other accounts of a like kind.
Messrs. Smith, of Me., White, of Ky., Johnson, of Va., Morgan and Waddy Thompson made some

marks on the subject. Mr. WILLIAMS, of Connecticut, as Chairman of the Committee on Mileage, said that the Committee had allowed Mr. Sherrod Williams more mileage than he received at the previous Congress, and he now claimed pay for those previous times, equal to that now allowed him. That the Committee had no juris-diction over the case. That each settlement was con-clusive for each Congress. If this claim was allowed,

the mileage of past sessions settled, it would lead to difficulties interminable, and claims for mileage of all sessions since the first Congress might be called up.

Mr. GRINNELL moved to lay the whole matter on the table; which was carried.

Mr. JONES, of Va., moved that the House resolve

Mr. JONES, of Va., moved that the House resolve itself into a Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, for the consideration of the special order.

Mr. FILLMORE asked the gentleman to give his consent to postpone the special order till to-morrow, that the committees might be called on for reports.

Mr. JONES said that immediate action on the bill was necessary, and he could not give way. The motion was then put and carried; and the House resolved itself into a Committee, and resumed the consideration of

THE TREASURY NOTE BILL,

On which Mr. VANDERPOEL was entitled to the floor.

Mr. VANDERPOEL spoke at length on various subjects connected with the bill. He should vote for it—and he would not confine himself merely to the bill—but was willing to give the power to the coming Administration f.om and after the 31st March, to issue Treasury notes, to the amount of five millions dollars, deducting whatever advance may have been made by the present administration, for expenditures falling on As to taxing wines and silks, he would not consent

and defeated Administration, he would not consent and defeated Administration, he would not rob the in-coming Administration of the glory and honor of adjusting such a measure. When the subject of a revision of the tariff came up, were he to be here, he would vote for this tax on wines and silks. He was

the 2d of February, inst., at 3 o'clock, P. M., unless the same shall be reported to the House before that time; and that said bill, with such amendments, if any, as shall have been adopted in said committee shall be then taken up in the House, and be the special or-

THE MADISONIAN. FOR THE COUNTRY.

VOL. IV NO. 6.]

WASHINGTON CITY, SATURDAY EVENING, FEBRUARY 6, 1841.

[WHOLE NO. 159.

the right, according to the rules of the House, to re-port the sooner if the discussion shall terminate. And then, on motion, the House adjourned at ten minutes past four o'clock.

TUESDAY, Feb. 2, 1841. The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate esolutions from a meeting of citizens of Cahoun ounty, Florida, asking the admission of Florida into the Union.

The following memorials and petitions were presented and appropriately referred:

By Mr. WALL: From a number of citizens, shipmasters, and others, of New York, remonstrating against the repeal of the pilot law of 1837.

By Mr. RUGGLES: Several petitions in relation By Mr. WILLIAMS: A document in relation to

the fishing bounties.

By Mr. TAPPAN: From citizens of Ohio, for an alteration in the place of holding one of the terms of the circuit court of the United States.

REPORTS FROM COMMITTEES.

Mr. HUBBARD, from the Committee of Claims,

of the following memorials:

From the General Assembly of Georgia, in relation to the claim of her citizens for depredations committed by the Creek Indians; from the claim of Richard Harris and Nimrod Farrow; from the claim of J. G. Bradford; and from that of Dennis Hills.

Mr. CRITTENDEN, from the Committee on Revolutionary Claims, reported a bill for the benefit of the legal representatives of Robt. H. Sanders.

Mr. FULTON, from the Committee on Public Lands, reported a bill for the relief of Isabella Hill, John Hill, Elizabeth Hill, and Samuel Hill, heirs at law of Samuel Hill.

law of Samuel Hill.

Also, a bill to authorize the selection of school lands in lieu of those granted to the half-breeds of the Sac and Fox Indians.

The bills ordered to be engrossed yesterday were severally read a third time and passed.

The following bills were, then, severally considered in Committee of the Whole, and ordered to be en-

rossed:

A bill for the relief of Colin Bisop.

A bill for the relief of Ephraim D. Dickson.

A bill for the relief of the legal representatives

A bill for the relief of the legal representatives of Nathaniel Pryor, deceased.

A bill for the relief of J. M. Strader.

A bill for the relief of Gurdon S. Hubbard, Robert

Kinzie, and others.

A bill for the relief of Francis A. Harrison A till for the relief of Joseph Paxton. A bill for the relief of the heirs of Madame de Lus-

A bill for the relief of Henry Wilson. A bill for the relief of the heirs of Miguel Eslava. PERMANENT PROSPECTIVE PRE-EMPTION BILL.

property of the nation. They are so expressly declared to be, and solemnly consecrated to the common beed to be, and solemnly consecrated to the common be-nefit of all the members of the Confederacy, in the deeds of cession of the respective States which origi-nally held them, or have been since acquired and paid for by the common treasure of the Union. He was, therefore against all schemes for alienating or dissi-pating this common inheritance, either by the whole-sale operation of a cession to the new States, as pro-posed by the Senator from S. Carolina, (Mr. Calhoun,) posed by the Senator from S. Carolina, (Mr. Canoun,) or by the piece meal process of prospective pre-emption rights, as contemplated by the bill of the Senator from Missouri, (Mr. Benton.) But while he was thus opposed to all partial or exclusive appropriations of this common fund to the special benefit of particular States or particular classes, he had always been willing to see

or particular classes, he had always been willing to see it administered in a spirit of liberality and paternal kindness to the new States, in the spectacle of whose prosperity and magical growth no one felt a higher degree of patriotic pilde, or a livelier fraternal sympathy, than he did. A kindly and fostering policy towards the new States, and equal justice to the old, ought, in his opinion, to go hand in hand in all our legislation on this great national interest.

In regard to the proposition of the Senator from Kentucky, (Mr. Crittenden,) to re-commit the bill of the Senator from Missouri with instructions to report a plan for distributing the proceeds of the public lands among all the States it is said Mr. Di among all the States, it is, said Mr. Rives, a question which necessarily and inseparably connects itself with the general revenue system of the nation, and could not be safely or properly treated apart from that general system. The public domain had always hitherto been a collateral, and often a very pro-ductive source of national revenue, lightening, to the extent of its auxiliary contributions, the burthens the extent of its auxiliary contributions, the burthens imposed upon the general consumption and industry of the country. It is true that since the extinguishment of the debt of the revolution, and of the debt created by the last war with England, there may not be the same urgent necessity for its aid in the national finances; but its diversion to other purposes, at the present moment at least, he thought neither prudent nor safe. The entire revenue of the nation, embracing both the proceeds of the lands and of the customs, it is admitted, falls short, at present, of the actual wants and expenditures of the Government; and we have, moreover, a new debt of unascertained and indefinite amount hanging over us, the extent of which definite amount hanging over us, the extent of which cannot yet be known. The revenue, too, we are informed by the Secretary of the Treasury, will be still farther reduced in the ensuing twelve or eighteen months, by some five millions of dollars more taken from the customs under the progressive reductions of the Compromise act of 1833. In this state of things, actual and prospective, to withdraw the proceeds of the public lands from the national Treasury, and to throw the Government for its support and expenses exclusively on the customs, would be, of necessity, to addivery greatly to that branch of the public taxes, and to run the risk, at least, of reviving those angry contests about the tariff which so recently distracted the country with intestine divisions, and which threatened, indeed, at one time, the peace and even the existence of definite amount hanging over us, the extent of which cannot yet be known. The revenue, too, we are inindeed, at one time, the peace and even the existence of

in-coming Administration of the glory and hone of adjusting such a measure. When the subject of a revision of the tariff came up, were he to be here, he would vote for this tax on wines and siks. He was opposed to touching the tariff now.

When he concluded, Mr. TRIPLETT, of Ky., twenty and consider the following preamble and resolution, which he wished read, and on which he gave notice he should call a vote to-morrow.

Mr. FILLMORE offered the following preamble and resolution, which he wished read, and on which he gave notice he should call a vote to-morrow.

Whereas, the bill of this House (No. 598,) entitled an act to authorize the issuing of Tressury notes was taken up in the Committee of the Union on the 18th day of January last, and has been under discussion to this time.

And whereas, much of the indispensable public business is yet to be acted on: therefore

Resolved, That said committee be discharged from the further consideration of said bill from and after the 2d of February, inst., at 3 o'clock, P. M., unless the same shall be reported to the House before that committee that the same shall be reported to the House before that the same shall be reported to the House before that the same shall be reported to the House before that the same shall be reported to the House before that the same shall be reported to the House before that the same shall be reported to the House before that the same shall be reported to the House before that the same shall be reported to the House before that the same shall be reported to the House before that the same shall be reported to the House before that the same shall be reported to the House before that the same shall be reported to the House before that the same shall be reported to the House before that the same shall be reported to the House before that the same shall be reported to the House before that the same shall be reported to the House before that the same shall be reported to the House before that the same shall be reported to the House before that the s

consumption of our products, in foreign markets. It would necessmust be remembered, too, that an increase of revenue toral votes. te shall is not always the consequence of an augmentation of duty. It was a saying of Dean Swift, he believed, that amittee in the arithmetic of the customs two and two do not all it was a subject which would be, as it ought to be,

ways make four, but oft times one. You may double the duty upon a given commodity, and instead of doubling the revenue from it, you may reduce it one half or more by discouraging the consumption.

He held it, therefore, impossible, with any data we have now before us, for any one to say a priori, with a satisfactory approximation to certainty, whether the contemplated duties on foreign luxuries would produce money enough both to fill the place of the land sales in the public fise, and to supply the deficiency arising from the progressive reduction of duties under the Compromise act. Without going into any details at present, he would merely say that to him it seemed quite doubtful. Suppose, then, in the event, they should prove inadequate to perform this double office, what would be the consequence? You must either resort to what are commonly called the protected articles to raise the duties upon them beyond the 20 per cent stipulated by the Compromise act, and thereby renew the bitter strife which we have fain hoped was finally laid to rest by the conciliatory adjustment of 1833, or otherwise you must create a new public debt by resorting to a loan in some form or other—either of them consequences which he was sure, would be sincerely deprecated by gentlemen who, with other views, are inclined to give their present support to the policy of distribution.

It seems to me, therefore, said Mr. Rives, that re-

tribution.

It seems to me, therefore, said Mr. Rives, that regarding it for the present as a fiscal question only, the proposition for a distribution of the proceeds of the public lands is necessarily posterior to, and dependent upon, the permsnent adjustment of the Tariff which must take place during the next session of Congress. The provisional arrangements made by the compromise act will run out by the 1st of July, 1842, and the large and admitted deficiency in the revenue that will then arise, must impose upon Congress, at their next session, the inevitable duty of revising and permanently adjusting the entire revenue system of the nation, with a view to that "economical administration of the Government," which is recognized and consecrated as a principle in the very text of the Compromise act, and which, he hoped and believed, would be faithfully carried out by the new administration. The subject was one of the highest delicacy and importance in all its parts and bearings, and he had no doubt it would be met in a manner worthy of the character of American legislators—in the catholic spirit of American patriotism, and not in the narrow spirit of sectional jealousy on the one hand, or local cupidity on the other—and he felt a high degree of satisfaction in the belief, that its harmonious adjustment was destined to become a new bond of union between the various portions of our wide-spread confederacy. It seems to me, therefore, said Mr. Rives, that re-

become a new bond of union between the various portions of our wide-spread confederacy.

He was not disposed, at this time, to disturb the foundations of that system which had been established by the wisdom of our most experienced and renowned statesmen for the disposition of the public lands, and which had been so often the theme of eulogy here and elsewhere. It had become fashionable, of late, in some quarters, to decry this system, but, for his part, he had not seen the bitter fruits ascribed to it. Under it, the new States had already grown up to an extent of wealth and empire which, for the rapidity of its progress, was unparalleled in the history of the world, and hitherto harmony and contentment had been reserved by it among all the members of the confederacy. He would not say that changes might not become necessary in this system. But this he would take the liberty to say in a spirit of the most perfect kindness and respect to his friends who represent the new States on this floor—that if that measure which they seemed, most of all others, to deprecate, (distribution,) should

Mr. HUBBARD spoke at much length in opposition to the amendment of Mr. Crittenden and the distribution policy.

Mr. H. was followed briefly by Messrs. Calhoun, Webster, Benton, Clay, of Alabama, Pierce, Henderson, and Rives, the latter of whom addressed the Senate in the following terms:

The question being about to be put on the several propositions before the Senate—

Mr. RIVES rose and said, before the sense of the Senate was taken on the various questions about to be submitted for its decision, he desired to say a word or two in explanation of the votes he should give upon them. He had no design to enter into the debate, as he felt that would be out of place for one who had so recently taken his seat in this body, without having had the advantage of either hearing or reading the able discussions which had occupied its attention, for the last three or four weeks, on the subject of the public lands. He wished merely to state a few general notions which would govern the votes he intended to give. ly dwellings, but from a sense of duty to the cause of justice and equal rights which they are ever the fore-most to defend.

After a few remarks by Messrs, ROANE, PORTER and CRITTENDEN, the question was taken on the motion of Mr. Young to strike out all of Mr. Critttenden's amendment, and insert what would embrace the principles of Mr. Calmoun's bill to cede the public lands, with the addition that the 65 per cent. allotted should be assigned for the increase of the Navy and the national

YEAS-Messrs. Allen, Anderson, Benton, houn, Clay, of Alabama, Fulton, King, Linn, Lump-kin, Mouton, Nicholas, Nicholson, Norvell, Pierce, Roane, Robinson, Sevier, Tappan, Walker, Young

NAYS—Messrs. Bayard, Bates, Buchanan, Clay, of Kentucky, Clayton, Crittenden, Dixon, Graham, Henderson, Hubbard, Huntington, Kerr, Night, Mangum, Merrick, Phelps, Porter, Prentiss, Preston, Rives, Ruggles, Smith, of Connecticut, Smith, of Indiana, Southard, Sturgeon, Tallmadge, Wall, Webster, White, Williams, Wright—31.

The question was then taken on the motion of Mr. Crittenden, to recommit the bill with such instructions.

Crittenden, to recommit the bill with such instructions as would embody the two principles of pre-emption and distribution, and was decided as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Bayard, Bates, Buchanan, Clay,

YEAS—Messrs. Bayard, Bates, Buchanan, Clay, of Ky., Clayton, Crittenden, Dixon, Graham, Huntington, Kerr, Knight, Mangum, Merrick, Phelps, Prentiss, Ruggles, Smith, of Indiana, Southard, Sturgeon, Tallmadge, Webster, White—22.

NAYS—Messrs. Allen, Anderson, Benton, Calhoun, Clay, of Ala., Fulton, Henderson, Habbard, King, Linn, Lumpkin, Mouton, Nicholas, Nicholson, Norvell, Pierce, Porter, Preston, Rives, Roane, Robinson, Sevier, Smith, of Connecticut, Tappan, Walker, Wall, Williams, Wright, Young—29.

The question then recurring on the passage of the bill, it was decided as follows:

bill, it was decided as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Allen, Anderson, Benton, Buchanan, Clay, of Alabama, Fulton, Henderson, Hubbard, King, Linn, Lumpkin, Mouton, Nicholas, Nicholson, Norvell, Pierce, Porter, Robinson, Sevier, Smith, of Connecticut, Smith, of Indiana, Sturgeon, Tallmadge, Tappan, Walker, Wall, Webster, White, Williams, Wright, Young—31.

NAYS—Messrs. Bayard, Calhoun, Clay, of Kentucky, Clayton, Crittenden, Dixon, Graham, Huntington, Kerr, Knight, Mangum, Merrick, Phelps, Prentiss, Preston, Rives, Roane, Ruggles, Southard,—19. bill, it was decided as follows:

Mr. SEVIER moved to strike out from the title of the bill the words "and raise a log cabin thereon."

Mr. WHITE was glad the Senator had moved in this matter; he had voted for the bill in good faith, and thought no title should go forth which implied a

The question of Mr. Sevier's motion was taken, and carried by an overwhelming vote.

Mr. CRITTENDEN moved to take up the bank-

rupt bill, with a view to have it made the special order to-morrow.

Mr. SEVIER said he was clear then for taking it

Mr. SEVIER said he was clear then for taking it up, and sitting out the discussion. He thought it might be discussed on this evening—at all events, he was ready to do so.

Mr. CALHOUN moved that the Senate adjourn.

Mr. BUCHANAN desired to make a single sug-

gress. Would it not, then, be wise in its friends to postpone any action upon it until the called session of Congress—for it seemed now to be certain that we would have such a session? Our remaining time will be fully occupied in transacting the remaining necessary business of legislation. If this bill should now be taken up, we should waste much important time in its discussion without any beneficial result, and would thus be prevented from transacting the mass of current and necessary business with which we are now encumbered. He threw out these remarks as mere suggestions to the friends of the measure.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

the Congress to resist all attempts, under what pre-tence soever made, to deprive the people of that State of their just proportion of the public lands; and, fur-ther, to introduce and advocate the passage of a bill providing for the distribution of the proceeds of the public lands among the several States, according to their federal ratio of representation under the census of 1840. Mr. S. also asked leave to move that they be laid on

rence to the Committee of Ways and Means, with in-structions to inquire into the expediency of revising the whole tariff, and whether it will be necessary to

increase it, in order to raise sufficient revenu: to meet the probable expenses of Government for the year

The resolution of Mr. FILLMORE, of which no The resolution of Mr. FILLMORE, of which notice was given yesterday, was next in order; but Mr. F. gave way for a moment, to Mr. Lincoln, of Mass. Mr. L said an order had passed the House, reported by the Committee on the Public Lands, authorizing the publication of ten thousand extra copies of the report of the Commissioner of the General Land Office, together with the accompanying maps—it appeared there would be an expense of \$6,240 for coloring these maps. The committee were under the impression that they would not cost more than two or three cents a piece, incurring an expense of \$200 or \$300. The committee had directed him to report the following

16th Jan last, directing the printing of ten thousand extra conies of the report of the Commissioner of the Land Office, together with the accompanying maps, be arrested in its further execution, so far that no nore maps be printed, and no more of those which

Mr. FILLMORE then modified his resolution, extending the time of the consideration of the Treasury Note Bill in Committee, till the 3d day of February st. at 3 o'clock, P. M. Mr. F. moved to suspend the rules for its reception.
Mr. HUNT desired that the day of to-morrow be cluded in the resolution, as several gentlemen were

sirous of submitting their views.

Mr. FILLMORE said the question was now on suspending the rule for its reception—it could after-wards be modified. The question was then taken by yeas and nays at the call of Mr. Crabs and carried—two-thirds voting

herefor—yeas 127, nays 40.
Mr. CAVE JOHNSON moved the previous ques

Mr. CAVE. JOHNSON moves the previous question on the resolution.

Mr. COLES, of Va., appealed to the gentleman to withdraw the motion, so that an amendment might be offered to extend the time. There were reasons which ought to induce the House to extend the time, and which he would state were it in order. Mr. PROFFIT was understood to give notice, that he should renew the motion if it was withdrawn—he had no notion of giving gentlemen opportunity to make

The call for the previous question not being with-drawn, was sustained by the House. The main question was then put and carried.

So the Treasury Note Bill will be taken out of Committee, Wednesday, Feb. 3, at 3 o'clock, P. M.

Mr. JONES, of Va., moved that the House resolve

Mr. SERGEANT moved to suspend the rules to receive the resolution from the Legislature of Pennsylvania before mentioned, and on this motion called the Mr. JONES then withdrew his motion, and on

leave,
Mr. SERGEANT moved that the resolution be laid on the table and ordered to be printed; which was car-

carried, and the House resolved itself into committee (Mr. Casey in the Chair) and resumed the considera-

THE TREASURY NOTE BILL.

On which Mr. TRIPLETT was entitled to the Mr. T. gave way for a moment; and Mr. CUR-TIS, of N. Y., gave notice of an amendment which he should move, when in order, which was read, and

" And be it enacted, That whenever proof shall be exhibited to the satisfaction of the Secretary of the Treasury of the loss or destruction of any Treasury note issued under the authority of any act of Con-gress, it shall be lawful for the said Secretary, upon receiving bond, with sufficient security to indemnify the United States against any other claim on account of the Treasury note alleged to be so lost or destroyed, to pay the amount due on such note to the person who had lost it, or in whose possession it had been de-

Mr. TRIPLETT spoke at length on the financial Mr. TRIPLETT spoke at length on the mancial condition of the country, and in reply to previous arguments. The gentleman from New York (Mr. Vanderpoel) had said that the cry of a national debt, had been raised by the Whig party, to justify a called session of Congress. Mr. T. denied that there was any Whig member of this or the other House, who desired an extra session, unless driven to it. A called Government to restore our national honor—to protect our national faith—by paying our national debt. He asked gentlemen of the opposition to lend them their aid. He knew the honorable gentleman, the head of the Committee of Ways and Means, was sincere in the expression of his hope, that the Whigs would not be pushed into the necessity of a called session of Congress. He asked his attention, and he would point out the way by which this necessity might be obviated; he would show, conclusively, that, unless the gentleman and his party interpose in this House, the necessity of a called session would be rendered in-evitable. What is the State of our Treasury? That is the first matter that naturally attracts the attention of a President, when he takes on him the Administra-

tion of Government.

The Secretary of the Treasury had said, that or the 1st January, 1841, there would be a surplus of \$1,580,000, in the Treasury—it was a mere estimate. Let us ascertain whether it Let us ascertain whether it would tain as the list January, had now past, and for what are we now in Committee Tis it not to devise the ways and means of paying the demands on the Treasury? He then went into an examination of the present state of the Treasury into an examination of the present state of the Treasury. sury, and estimated that there would be a debt of eighen or twenty millions dollars, which the next Administration will have to pay.

He was a tariff man to some extent, but justice re-

quired that it should be levied for revenue, on those articles where it would be least felt. When he conduded
Mr. COLES of Va. took the floor—
Mr. C. very reluctantly entered into this debate.
He had heretofore been content with a silent vote.
But we were now on the eve of a great change in the

policy of the country -questions which have not been decided by the people, and of vital consequence to their interests, and those of his constituents. He then entered into an examination of the trade of the U. States and France, in cotton, tobacco, &c., opposing the tax on wines and silks, and supporting

He was followed by Mr. BLACK of Ga.—
Mr. B. dwelt at length on the various topics connected with the bill, he opposed the taxing of wines and silks, and could not but look on it as a direct attack on France. He supported the bill. When he concluded.

ncluded, Mr. WELLER gained the floor, but gave way to a

motion that the Committee rise, the vote on which being taken, there appeared no quorum, when the Committee rose and reported that fact to the House.

Mr. ALFORD moved that the House again resolve itself into Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union.

Pending which, a motion was made by Mr. A-DAMS, that the House adjourn. The vote on which was taken by yeas and nays at the call of Mr. LEET, and the motion carried. Yeas 37, Nays 26.

And then the House adjourned.

IN SENATE.

WEDNESDAY, Feb. 3, 1841.

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate a message from the President of the United States, relative to surveys of the boundary line between Michigan and the Territory of Wiskonsan.

Mr. WRIGHT presented a memorial from citi-zens of New York, remonstrating against the passage of a Bankrupt Law.

Mr. WRIGHT also, presented a memorial remon-strating against the proposition to repeal the law of 1837.

Mr. ROBINSON, on the part of the Post Office Committee, moved for the printing of twenty-five hundred copies of the Report of Mr. Plitt, an agent who was sent to Europe by the Postmaster General to procure information respecting foreign post office establishments.

Mr. BUCHANAN spoke of the importance of the information contained in the report, and orged the propriety of printing the number of copies mentioned, for the use of the Senate.

Mr. CRITTENDEN called the attention of the

nate to the unwarrantable stretch of authority by Senate to the unwarrantable stretch of authority by the Postmaster General to assume the right to send an Agent to Europe for that purpose. The same information might have been procured without the appointment of such an officer. He was opposed to giving any sanction to this arrogation of power by an Executive officer, even so far as to allow the printing of any

tive officer, even so far as to allow the printing of any extra copies of the report.

Mr. PRESTON expressed his concurrence in the view which Mr. Crittenden had taken of the assumption of authority by the Postmaster General. But although the proceeding was irregular, yet, as the report was now here, and the information it contained was said to be valuable, he would go for printing a reasonable number of copies.

After some further conversation in which Mr. Huntingten, Mr. Linn, Mr. Smith, and others, participated, a resolution was adopted ordering twenty-five hundred copies to be printed.

Mr. BUCHANAN presented eleven memorials, numerously signed by the Saddlers and Harness makers of Philadelphia, representing that until the recent reduction of the impost duties on Saddlery and Harness, a large quantity of such articles now annually manufactured in that place, that the amount so manufactured had gradually decreased, by reason of the reduction of the duties imposed by law on foreign sadlery, and harness—and the market is now flooded with foreign articles of this description, to such an extent, as to defy the competition from our citizens, and requesting Congress to impose such additional duties on the importation of these articles, as to them may seem proper.

seem proper.

The memorials were referred to the Committee on

CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO CANAL.

Mr. MERRICK moved to take up the resolution for ceding to the State of Maryland the stock of the Government in the Chesapeake and Onio Canal—but the proposition was rejected.

Mr. CALHOUN moved to take up the bill esta UNIFORM SYSTEM OF BANKRUPTCY.

Which was agreed to; but, by general consent, the easure was passed by informally, and the Senate The Bankrupt Bill will come up to-morrow as the

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WEDNESDAY, Feb. 3, 1841.

After prayer and reading of the journal, On motion of Mr. CUSHING, the House proceed-to the consideration of the joint resolution, received yesterday from the Senate, designating the mode of ex-amining the votes for President and Vice President of the United States; which was concurred in by the House; and Messrs. Jones and Cushing appointed tellers on the part of the House.

Mr. LEET asked leave to present a petition, to re-fer it, of Benedict Reynolds, of Washington Co. Pa., praying for a pension; to which objection was made. Mr. STEENROD moved to reconsider the vote taken yesterday on the resolution offered by Mr. Fillmore, releasing the Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union from the consideration of the Treasury note bill, after to day, (Feb. 3,) at 3 o'clock,

Mr. WISE had designed to offer an amendment to the Mr. WISE had designed to offer an amendment to the bill, as soon as the proposition of the gentleman from New York (Mr. Barnard) was disposed of, so as to put the succeeding Administration on the same ground as the present—and as it could not be offered, except in committee, he hoped gentlemen would allow the vote to be reconsidered, for the purpose of adopting this amendment—which was read, and is as follows:

Provided, that in case the treasury notes outstanding and unredeemed issued under former laws of Congress, added to the amount of such notes issued under this act, and actually expended or issued to meet payments due and payable before the 4th day of March next, shall, on the 4th day of March next, exceed the sum of five millions of dollars, then the President of the United States shall be, and he is hereby authorized to issue, by States shall be, and he is hereby authorized to issue, by virtue of the provisions of this act, such further amount of the said notes as will make the whole amount issued under this act, and applicable to payments falling due after the third day of March next, the full sum of five nillions of dollars.

Mr. PECK hoped that the vote would not be reonsidered on the ground that the coming administration will not have authority to issue shinplasters. The day for them had gone by. He inquired if a majority ould reconsider this vote.
The SPEAKER said they could.

After some further conversation by Messrs. Lewis Williams, Dawson, and Cave Johnson, the previous question was called by Mr. Watterson and sustained.

The main question was then taken by yeas and nays at the call of Mr. Wise, and the motion carried vens 96, navs 53. ens 96, nays 53.
So the House reconsidered the vote.
Mr. WISE then moved to amend the resolution of the gentleman from New York (Mr. Fillmore,) providing that after 3 o'clock, P. M., to-day, (3d Feb.)

the debate on this bill shall cease, and the Com

shall proceed to vote on the various amendments sub

mitted, and to be submitted, and report this bill, with the amendments agreed to by the Committee, to the After some remarks by Messrs. Cushing, Wise Mr. Turney. Mr. EVERETT moved to lay the resolution on the

ble, and on that motion called the yeas and nays.
Mr. FILLMORE inquired whether it was in order The SPEAKER said it was.

He was satisfied it would cause much debate.

Mr. WISE then said he would renew his amendent as an original motion.

The SPEAKER said it would be necessary for its ception to suspend the rules.
Mr. MORGAN moved that the House now re olve itself into a Committeelof the Whole.

whether it was in order to withdraw this resolution which had yesterday been adopted, by a most decisive vote—of two thirds, and asked if that was the Speak

The SPEAKER said it was, and it was now too

Mr. WISE then said, he felt compelled to appeal

com the Speakers decision.

The SPEAKER said it was now too late to appeal. a motion had been carried to go into Committee.

Mr. W18E then gave notice of his appeal, when it

The House then resolved itself into a condition of resumed the consideration of

THE TREASURY NOTE BILL.

Mr. WELLER addressed the committee on the various subjects connected with the bill, and in its support. He opposed a National Bank as unconstitutional. The carrying on the internal improvements, while these was a deficiency in the Treasury; and the distribution of the proceeds of the public lands among the States; the revenue from any other source, might as well be distributed. He expressed himself a friend of the Processing Bill.

of the Pre-emption Bill.

Mr. BRACKENRIDGE followed. Mr. B. could Mr. BRACKENRIDGE followed. Mr. B. could not vote for the issue of Treasury notes—although constitutional, they were only a resort in cases of dire and inevitable necessity. Mr. B. advanced statesmanlike, sound, and liberal views, (a more full account of which want of time prevents our giving.) He opposed an extra session of Congress, and expressed the belief, that there was no Whig member of either branch of Congress who desired it, unless driven to it. It would remain to the President, after having come into power, and examined the wants of the country, to

He hoped it would not be necessary, and it probably would not be. The necessity might now be obviated by putting into the hands of the incoming Adminis-tration sufficient funds to meet the necessary expenses

tration sufficient funds to meet the necessary expenses of Government.

He agreed, in many respects, with the views of the gentleman from Virginia, (Mr. Wise,) and said that one of the great triumphs recently achieved was the freedom of opinion. He was no friend to high duties, to protection. If the great body of the people of the United States were of the opinion that we should make a change of the tariff, and protect our industry by wise laws, it would be done. He wished the Compromise strictly to be carried out.

laws, it would be done. He wished the Compromise strictly to be carried out.

When he concluded—
Mr. MONROE took the floor.

Mr. M. had not as yet made up his mind to bring himself to vote for the bill—but if reduced to the alternative that the claims on the Government, be not

met—or, as the last mode of preventing it, the issue of Treasury notes, he would vote for it.

A tax on luxuries, seemed to him the most equitable tax that could be levied; luxuries which the working classes do not use, and the wealthier ones do. But if it could be shown to him that it would operate in-juriously on the trade of the South, he would not sup-

He would go farther and say that if your revenue was now sufficient, he would take off the tax on certain articles now taxed, and used by the laboring class, tain articles now taxed, and used by the laboring class, and put it where it ought to go, on those articles used by the richer. It was not his intention to interfere with the Compromise act, every principle of justice that should generate good feelings between the different sections of the country, required its observance.

He adverted to the necessity of the defence of our coast—it was in no state to meet a foreige foe. Appropriations were necessary for the army and navy; and revenue ought to be raised for the purpose, to defend the country.

the country.

He was followed by Mr. ALFORD, who was lis-He was followed by Mr. ALPORD, who was istened to, with much interest, at some length.

He opposed a tax on wines and silks now—but with a general revision of the tariff took place, when brey took up the whole matter of the tariff—then he would be found firm to stand up, and vote for a tariff that

ernment.

The impression had gone abroad that he was opposed to pre-emption—he was not—but believed it was just and equitables and ought to be carried out. If it was according to the original pre-emption bill to benefit the poor man, he should go for it.

He examined in detail the tariff, financial condition of the country.

of the country, &c.

If there was to be a called session, it would be the fault of the parts now in power. He could not go for a splendid national government—for a great tariff for protection—but would go heart, hand, soul, and body, for a tariff to supply the wants of the economical administration.

When he concluded,
Mr. SHEPARD took the floor, and moved that the Ommittee rise, which was carried.

And, on motion of Mr. BRIGGS, the House adourned at a quarter past five o'clock.

Dhiladelphia Correspondence.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 2, 1841. S. Bank sold to-day at 47, and some sales are re ported to have been made as low as 46 3-4 .-Other stocks in proportion. Money continues light, and is worth from 1 1-2 to 2 per cent. per month on good paper. Illinois scrip sold to-day at 57 dollars per \$100. So much for the credit of this State. All confidence seems to be gone, not only in individuals and Banks, but in States also. In this state of things one measure of relief would be the passage of Mr. Clay's Land Bill. Let the States have the proceeds of the public ands, and their credit would be, in some degree, estored, which must be the case, by some means or other, before the times can be as they were wont to be. We have heard and seen just enough of Mr. Clay's late able speech to excite a keen desire to see it entire. I hope it will be published without delay, and circulated co-exensively with the limits of the Union. The subject is one of immense importance, and I fear the people do not understand it sufficiently to appreciate it. Every act of this great manthis eminent statesman and noble patriot, raises him higher and higher in the estimation of those who are not so blinded by prejudice as to be unable to appreciate his worth. Had the country been under his direction for the last twelve years instead of the miserable mountebanks who have plunged us into bankruptcy and exhaustion, what a contrast would she have presented to her present condition! But the hands she is soon

The late news from China has not affected the price of teas to such an extent as was at first believed or feared by some that it would. Either the stock of teas on hand is not so extensive but that a good demand may be expected to continue until more can be imported from Canton, or pains have been taken to create the belief that this is the case, and of course holders are not willing to submit to a reduction of prices : if they do come down therefore it will be so gradually that the fall will not be so severely felt by particular individuals as was at first appre-X. Y. hended.

THE TARIFF IN NEW ENGLAND.

Mr. Cushing, of Massachusetts, made some renarks the other day on this subject, to the following effect : "It seemed," he said, "to be taken for granted, that New England was in favor of a high protective Tariff. He protested against this idea. He could say, on the part of Massachusetts, that she desired no evision of the Compromise act, that would do injustice to any of the great interests that might be affected. by it. She desired a compromise, in the spirit that gave birth to the Constitution itself-which was but a system of compromises. He would say that his own State was peculiarly one of balanced interests. Their opinions were balanced on the subject of the Tariff, the distribution, and the bank questions. He repudiated the idea that Massachusetts would desire to bring upon the country an ultra Tariff measure. We will be content, he said, with a Tariff affording a revenue, adequate to the wants of an economical admimotion was taken by yeas and nays at the call of Mr. STEENROD, and carried, Yeas 92, Nays 81.